

er case they have no need to  
e of any exemption from  
d now come success, triumph,  
wealth to crown this combi-  
nations, and to place Mrs.  
disputed possession of the  
in the fashionable world of  
Her apartments at Brown's  
en a crowded reception-room,  
ing, ever since the decision.  
I waited on by Mr. Clay and  
and by nearly every man of  
that city, until the halls of  
use are deserted in the com-

## Church Music Book.

SACRED MINSTREL, OR

CAN CHURCH MUSIC BOOK.

H. C. TAYLOR.

just published, and is distinguished for  
interesting features, and contains  
a series of exercises in Rhythm and  
Music, with a complete Dictionary of musical  
terms, and a general and complete system of  
rules to teach teachers by superseding the  
old exercises.

Physical construction of the work is sim-  
ple, but four varieties of time, instead  
of the common note in all instances  
and primitive note. This arrangement  
is easier of execution for beginners.

It is new except old tunes are ad-  
ded and indispensable for choir or con-  
certs.

Embrace almost every variety of style,  
plain and easy, to the most elaborate.

Melody is often given to the other  
being confined exclusively to the Treble.

One has directions for its performance,  
such dynamic characters as indicate  
the number of measures in the music,  
and every respect commands itself.

Books are supplied with music, with espe-  
cially 300 pieces, neatly and sub-  
divided, and in every respect commands itself.

Price, \$2.00—A liberal discount to  
booksellers. Sold by Booksellers generally.

J. H. MATHER & CO., Publishers.



## REMEDY FOR WORMS.

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LANCAS-  
TER, PA.

Lancaster City, July 3d, 1844.

FARNESTOCK & CO.—Several of the younger branches of  
business under symptoms indicating worms,  
application of various remedies, and I find  
that your Vermifuge has the desired effect  
of the large worms from one patient,  
and from its other tested qualities in my  
opinion the efficacy of your Vermifuge is as au-  
thoritative as any in the market.

M. CARPENTER,  
Lancaster City.

EDWARD IMPORATION AND EXPORTATION:

named S. Farnestock has repeatedly  
in the article which he calls "Dr. S. Farnes-  
tuck," the same or equal the Vermifuge.

are assured that this is a BASE FALSE-  
HOOD, and are hereby cautioned against confounding  
it with mine. It is entirely different  
in composition, and does not possess the virtues and  
virtue preparation.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,  
Harford by HARVEY SEYMOUR A.  
& CO., and other respectable druggists,  
in every town in the State.

FAHNESTOCK & CO., Proprietors,

No. 49 John st., New York.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

ORGANIZED IN 1819, for the purpose of insur-  
ing loss and damage by Fire only, and  
is now the best possible man-  
agement for the protection of its mem-  
bers.

The business of the Company is principally  
the insurance of buildings, and therefore so de-  
pendent on its capital that it is not exposed to great losses by  
fire.

The Office of the Company is kept in  
Building next west of Tread's Exchange

State street, where constant attendance

of the officers of the public

agents is maintained.

Robert Buell,

John Tudor,

Elias White, Jr.

Thomas,

Edmund,

Ebenezer Flowers,

A. A. Bulkeley,

Roland Mather,

Edwin G. Ripley,

Asst. Secretary,

THOMAS X. BRACE, Presiden-

cy.

Conner, Secretary.

Jan. 1847.

FORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On side State House Square, between U. S.

Hotel and Eagle Tavern.

Established more than 30 years.

It is the oldest of the kind in the State.

It is well known throughout the country.

It is the best possible manager.

Its agents are numerous.

Its business is conducted with the greatest

care and promptitude, and the conduct of its

agents is the best guarantee of its safety.

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# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1848.

### Matters Personal.

When we wrote an account of the riot that occurred in this city a short time since, we had no expectation of disturbing the feelings of a solitary individual. We wrote a history of the affair as we understood it, from accounts furnished by different individuals who saw the collection, endeavoring to give a true history of the riot by stating that there had not only been such a disturbance, but the cause of it. Had we only stated that there had been a riot, and passed over the *real* and *only* cause of it, we should have been guilty of a dereliction of duty in attempting to conceal a part of the truth. That Mr. Burleigh's attack upon Lieutenant Woodhouse was the sole occasion of the riot, is an undisputed fact in Hartford, so far as we have heard an expression of opinion upon the subject. The assertion advanced in his paper the following week, that it was not on this account, but in consequence of his anti-slavery principles, is supremely ridiculous. If this was the cause, why has he not been mobbed before? He has resided in Hartford several years, and from his first arrival here, has been the editor of the *Charter Oak*, but nobody ever thought of mobbing him. He has lived here as undisturbed and as safe from harm as any other citizen. The truth is, anti-slavery sentiments are so popular in Hartford that the most ultra-minded abolitionist in the country can lecture here with as much safety as any lecturer before the Young Men's Institute ever did, but should a slaveholder bring a slave into the city, there would be danger of a popular outbreak, unless he was liberated in a peaceable way.

We said we had no expectations of disturbing the feelings of a single individual in giving our account of the mob, but we soon found ourselves mistaken. On the evening of the date of our paper containing that account, we met Mr. Burleigh in the Post Office, and passed the usual compliments with him, when he immediately assailed us with the most scandalous epithets; he accused us of several times of lying. We could scarcely believe him in earnest at first, but his face, pale with rage and his eyes flashing fire, soon convinced us that he meant what he said. We were never so grossly insulted before, and it was remarked by gentlemen who witnessed the insult, that most men, under similar circumstances, would have knocked him down. We had but little doubt that his object, in insulting us in so public a place, and in such a manner, was to excite our temper, and thus induce us to strike him; but our peace principles prevailed. Had he actually believed our article misrepresented him, his principles as an advocate of peace, could have led him, instead of insulting us as he did, to address us a note for insertion in the Secretary, pointing out the objectionable points in our remarks; for he knew well enough to know that we should not have hesitated to insert it. But he preferred a different and less peaceful course. In his paper the following week, he made an infamous and libellous attack upon our character, which a sense of justice to ourselves demands that we should reply to; not in the way that he has done by us, by assailing his character in return, for we cannot lower ourselves down to a sufficient depth in degradation to meet him on this ground. And when we consider that the *Charter Oak* has for a year or so past unsparely assailed men of unsullied reputation, we will not be surprised to find that, in addressing our paper to it in opinion, or for exercising their own, we shall content ourselves with standing on the defensive. When such men as Dr. Pease are vilified and wantonly abused in the editorial columns of the *Charter Oak*, it cannot be expected that others should escape. Were this slander confined to the city, where the circumstances are all well known, and where we have resided for forty years, we never would stain our columns with his name, but there are others residing in different sections of the State, who are only able to form an opinion from what they learn through the two papers, and on this account alone we are reluctantly compelled to reply to him.

He copies only a part of our article, carefully omitting those parts of it that condemn mob law, and then says: "While it ostensibly condemns the mob, it will be, and is regarded by those engaged in it, as half-justificatory of it,—and not a few of Mr. Burr's patrons, candid and sober-minded men, regard it in the same light." Who those engaged in the mob that regard our remarks as half-justificatory of their course, are, we cannot tell, for we are not to our knowledge acquainted with a single person engaged in that mob; neither do we know who the candid and sober-minded patrons are who regard it in the same light. Among our patrons in this city, (and we have heard nothing from any other quarter) there has been but one expression of opinion to our knowledge, and this has been in language of approval. Expressions like this, have frequently met our ear: "The Secretary has given the most candid and truthful statement of the affair of any paper in the city." The earliest and most efficient abolitionists among the Baptists in the city—men who freely paid their money in the support of anti-slavery principles ten years ago, when for a man to own himself an abolitionist was to encounter reproach and scorn from his warmest friends—have expressed their approval of our article in the same light.

The charges here brought against us are, that we have been a vile hypocrite for years in advocating peace and anti-slavery, while we were all the while a secret friend to both. As regards our political sentiments, we would simply say, that we have not attended a political meeting, or lent our aid in the cause of any political party, except so far as our vote is concerned, since we first became a member of a church. We have our opinions, in common with others, upon the great questions that have divided the two political parties for the last fifteen or twenty years, and we mean to enjoy them; but as the conductor of a religious journal we have never thrust them upon others. In voting we have been careful to select from the three political parties the names of such candidates as we considered best qualified for the respective offices to which they were nominated, and in doing so, we have twice voted for Wm. H. Burleigh to represent the town in the State Legislature—but we did not at that time understand his true character so well as we do now. This is the "head and front" of our political offences, and the *Charter Oak* is welcome to make the most of it.

In closing his remarks, Mr. Burleigh calls "in sober earnestness" upon the anti-slavery Baptists of Connecticut "to withdraw their patronage from the Secretary and not wrong themselves and the cause of freedom longer by patronizing an apostate for mob law, whose sympathies are with violent and evil men, both at home and in Mexico."

Here the secret and foul passions of the man's heart make themselves visible, by that malicious, revengeful spirit with which he assailed us in the Post Office. He harbors precisely the spirit and temper of an Indian, who for some fancied injury, will find tomahawk his supposed enemy, and then fire his dwelling; and so with Burleigh; he first attempts to destroy our character, and then does all he can to destroy our business, and all this too, for what we did not even conceive to be the slightest offence.

He advises our anti-slavery readers "to take the Reformer, an abler and better paper." We might here easily retaliate, if we felt disposed, by advising his readers to take the *National Era*, the ablest and best managed anti-slavery paper in the country; but we shall do no such thing, for it is too despicable a way to take revenge, did we desire it; but it is not in our heart to injure him. We hope his patrons will stick to him, for if we can credit his paper, he needs their aid greatly. Should we see him in the hands of a mob to-night, we would cheerfully lend our aid to rescue him, however guilty he may have been, and however much he may desire to injure us.

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# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## Peace Rumors.

Every political paper that we take up contains more or less of these. In some it is confidently asserted that the basis of a treaty of peace has reached Washington; others contradict this report, but assert that such a document is on the way from Mexico. From all we can gather from these reports, and from assertions in the Washington papers, we are inclined to the opinion that a *project* of peace has been offered to Gen. Scott by the Mexican Commissioners which has been forwarded to Washington. If this is so, nothing of course is known respecting the terms as yet. The steamship *Edith* which left Vera Cruz on the 20th ult., among other items and rumors from Mexico, brings the following:

The rumor prevailed in the city of Mexico that the Mexican Commissioners had offered a plan of peace—based upon Mr. Trist's propositions at Taubaté—which had been sent on to Washington city. The departure from the *ultimatum* offered by Mr. Trist was supposed to be a demand for \$30,000,000 for the territory proposed to be surrendered to the United States.

A Vera Cruz letter writer says:

We have news to-day from Querétaro. Anaya, who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Pena y Pena, a right of his office of Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Anaya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace. The letter which brings this news is dated the 8th ult., and says the Cabinet has been reorganized by the appointment of Sir Rosas as minister of Foreign Relations and temporary Secretary of the Treasury, Riva Salacio as Minister of Justice, and Pedro Maria Anaya as Secretary of War.

HARTFORD AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.—It seems that our citizens have awoken to their interests at last, and entered in earnest into the project of building a railroad from Hartford to Providence. A meeting of the capitalists was held about the 1st of January for the purpose of adopting measures preparatory to the building of this road, a charter for which was granted by the last Legislature, as far as Willimantic, which is about half way between Providence and Hartford. A committee was appointed at that meeting for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the proposed road, and to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the first of March. It was contended, we learn, that the sum of \$500,000 could be raised by the time specified for the next meeting. The committee having succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the road, a special meeting was called last week, when it was reported that \$610,000 in *bona fide* subscriptions had already been obtained, and that further additions would be made. This report being deemed satisfactory, as regards the success of the enterprise, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for putting the work under contract. This committee has designated three of their number to engage an Engineer forthwith, who is to make a survey so that contracts can be immediately closed.

We feel gratified at the success of this project, and the speedy prospect of the Eastern portion of the State being opened to our city. New London will undoubtedly run a road North by way of Norwich, as far as Willimantic next season, thus bringing the larger town in that section within two hours ride of us. We are pleased with it on another account. Hartford has very unwisely been contending with Middletown about the erection of a bridge across the Connecticut at the latter place, which ill feelings have engendered. Had we let Middletown alone, and attended to our own interests, it would have been better for all concerned; but there have been lawyers in our midst in want of fees, and they have not contributed much to the promotion of peace. Now that the attention of our citizens is fairly turned in another direction, we hope for a treaty of peace between the two little cities.

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the human soul; we find in it no desire for wickedness; no innate affections for depravity," such as theologians imagine, and discourse upon so frequently and consernly of their congregations; but we find in it the holiest elements it is possible to conceive—every calculated to make us love man, and uniformly wise Creator."

A new divinity, worthy of the source it emanated, for we learn from other paper is managed by several Unitarians, who are one step in advance of their brethren in boldness if nothing more they have ascertained that more is made out of the publication of Davis than the paper, by preaching the old doctrines of Universalism; the paper however we have somewhere seen it in the Senate.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.—A meeting was held in Nashville, Tenn., at the close of the annual sermon before the American Baptist Indian Mission Association, at the request of Dr. Howell, to consult on the expediency of making an effort for the establishment of a theological seminary, to be located in a central position, to supply the wants of the South and the West. About 150 brethren were present, 40 of whom were ministers. The meeting was addressed by Elders Taylor, of Va., Gayle, Tenn., J. T. Waller, Ky., Holman, Ala., T. W. Haynes, C. S. Dyer, of Ky., and Dr. Howell.—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

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Published by Samuel Hueston, 130 Nassau St., N. Y., at two dollars per annum.

### THE SABBATH SCHOOL LYRE. New England Sabbath School Union, 1845.

A very pretty little book, containing about 80 pages of hymns adapted to the use of Sabbath Schools, many of which are original. Forty-seven of the hymns are set to music. It appears to be a very good collection, the pieces being adapted to Sabbath, ordinary exercises, and public religious celebrations.

### PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, No. 38.

The publication of this great work is rapidly drawing to a close, the numbers being now issued weekly. It will probably be completed by the first of March. Pease & Bowers, Agents.

The Columbian, Union, and other Magazines, Littell's Living Age, &c., may also be had at the same place.

### News of the Week.

#### CONVICTED ON FALSE TESTIMONY.—We learn from the Salem Advertiser that Mr. Zebulon Paine of Conway, who was sentenced to the State Prison for eight years, in November of 1846, has been pardoned by the Governor of New Hampshire. He was convicted of having hired a boy, 15 years of age, to burn a barn. His complete innocence has been recently established by the confession of the boy who bore false witness, and thus after a confinement of fourteen months, he has been restored to his family.

SAW-DUST.—A large number of vessels are now employed in conveying saw-dust to Charlestown, and the speedy prospect of the Eastern portion of the State being opened to our city. New London will undoubtedly run a road North by way of Norwich, as far as Willimantic next season, thus bringing the larger town in that section within two hours ride of us. We are pleased with it on another account. Hartford has very unwisely been contending with Middletown about the erection of a bridge across the Connecticut at the latter place, which ill feelings have engendered. Had we let Middletown alone, and attended to our own interests, it would have been better for all concerned; but there have been lawyers in our midst in want of fees, and they have not contributed much to the promotion of peace. Now that the attention of our citizens is fairly turned in another direction, we hope for a treaty of peace between the two little cities.

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# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## Poetry.

From the Christian Observer.

### The Better Voices.

Many voices speak within us,  
Which, if rightly understood,  
Like our better angels, win us  
To the true, the pure, the good.

Speak they 'mid the world's commotion,  
Softly, when the wild passions rave,  
Like a whisper of the ocean,  
Heard above the swelling wave.

Like the murmur of a streamlet,  
Rising o'er the still blast,  
Seeming, as some guardian spirit,  
Sighing till the storm be past.

In the twilight calm of Nature,  
Wakes the better voice within—  
Shadows forth the drear, great Future,  
Summons back what'er hath been:

Stern, yet tender, passes sentence  
On each erring action past;  
Promises, to deep remembrance,  
Peace and victory at last.

Rouse thee, fallen soul! to labor—  
Firm, yet humble; weak, yet strong;  
Hopeful, earnest, patient ever,  
For the conflict is not long.

Faint not, if some foe or other,  
Snatch the victory, almost won;  
Think "here's time to win another,"  
 Ere the passing day is done.

Waive not, then, despairing, sighing,  
What of sunlight may remain!  
Fast the day of grace is flying,  
And it never comes again!

Thousands tears of burning anguish  
Not one record can efface—  
Win them back one golden moment,  
Nor one guilty line retrace.

Never can the jewel squander'd  
Shine again upon thy brow;  
Stars that from their orbit wander'd,  
Where their place in heaven now?

Vain to sweep o'er treasures scattered,  
Wreck'd and lost on Folly's shore;  
Trim thy bark, so sorely shattered,  
Breathe the stormy wave once more!

But be humble—ne'er forgetting  
Where thy strength and wisdom lie;  
Through all dangers thou besetting,  
Heavenward lift thy trusting eye.

Before what great victory was it that Napoleon,  
On being told by one of his generals—"We have  
won the battle?" calmly drew out his watch and  
remarked, "We have time to win another!"

## Religious & Moral.

From the Tennessee Baptist.

### Reasons why I became a Baptist.

BY WM. L. SLACK.

It is not my design in this communication, to enter largely into the discussion of my subject, but rather to state the circumstances and reason which led me to abandon Pedobaptism, and to adopt those sentiments advocated by the Baptists, and to my mind clearly exhibited in the Holy Scriptures.

About three years ago I proposed to my wife, who was a Baptist, to have our little daughter sprinkled; she remarked, she had serious objections to it, but yet, if I was determined to have it done, I might bear the responsibility. This declaration astonished me not a little, for I thought that Infant Sprinkling was an ordinance so well attested by every shape and manner of evidence, scriptural, historical and reasonable, that the most ignorant and prejudiced, when the facts were properly presented, would be compelled to adopt and advocate Pedobaptism. My first step, then, to the accomplishment of my purpose was, to overthrow and dissipate my wife's conscientious objections to this scriptural and reasonable ordinance; and I set myself to work immediately, to call and select from every source within my reach, the arguments for its support. I searched, read, selected, considered and rejected almost every argument presented to my mind.

The solid, ancient, adamantine foundation upon which I thought my superstructure was built, seemed now to exhibit some time-worn rents, which no art could fully repair. I could not see distinctly the bearing of those arguments for Infant Sprinkling, and it was indeed plain that they required great labor, and a patient and diligent effort of the mind to render them at all intelligible. The apparent weakness of the arguments presented by my Authors, I attributed to a deficient understanding of their subject. I took up the Assembly's Confession of Faith, turned to the article Baptism, page 120, hoping to find here every thing satisfactory to dissipate my doubts, and to re-assure my mind. I read that Baptism was "a sign and seal of the covenant of grace, of his ingrafting into Christ, of regeneration, of remission of sins," and that "by the right use of this ordinance the grace promised is not only offered but really exhibited and conferred by the Holy Ghost, to such (whether of age or infants) &c."

I asked myself, can Baptism mean all this? Surely, I have been greatly in the dark upon this important subject! Is it possible that by its right use, promised grace is not only offered, but really exhibited and conferred by the Holy Ghost? I had often denied the intrinsic and essential importance of Baptism, but here it is exhibited as the very essence of salvation, in the clearest and most emphatic manner, and although Romans vi. 3—5 rose to my mind, yet I was inclined to think that I did not understand the subject, and that the Assembly of Divines, the most learned body of Theologians in the world, knew better than I could possibly know, and that Baptism meant all they said, and nothing less. I conceded myself with the reflection that

if I were not able to prove and maintain the ordinance in question, I could easily refute the arguments and objections bro't against it, not thinking, that of necessity, the *onus probandi* fell to my lot. I took t' Pengilly's "Scripture Guide to Baptism," because represented to embody, in a small compass, the views and arguments of the Baptists on this subject, fully determined to consider and refute it step by step, for I felt that this would be a light and trifling task. I read it partly, but instead of finding its refutation an easy task, I found it, to my surprise, so filled with God's revelation and Christ's own words, that I laid it aside for the present, with the resolve that at some future period would give it an impartial and attentive consideration. I was not satisfied in my mind, yet I communicated my feelings to no one at this time—Reflection after reflection arose as circumstances favored, and in despite of all my efforts to the contrary, my doubts and objections increased, so that I no longer felt that I was omitting an important duty, by not having my child sprinkled.

A few months since I went to work, to investigate the subject, desiring to be guided by what Christ would say, and determined to receive, believe and obey whatever in my judgment the scriptures would present. I turned to Matt. iii., and read of John baptizing "in the Jordan," and to Mark i. 5, "in the river of Jordan." This language so fully and explicitly declares what was done, that to my mind need no comment. Matt. iii. 11, next presented itself, "I indeed baptize you with water," and the corresponding passages in Mark i. 8, Luke iii. 16; John i. 26; Acts i. 5; and all these translated "with water." I placed these passages in connection with, "in Jordan," and "in the river of Jordan," and a manifest inconsistency, and carries with it its own refutation. The passages above cited, translated by *in water*, would exactly accord in idea, and is the proper and literal rendering of the Greek. We can with propriety say "with water," not taking it in connexion with "in the Jordan," but if, "in the Jordan," had been translated *with the Jordan*, as it should have been to accord with, "with water," the absurdity would have been too glaring to have been received.

But the 16th verse directly strengthens and establishes the same construction, for "Jesus when he was baptized went up straightway out of the water," and again, Acts viii. 38—39, "and they went both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch;—and he baptized him. And when they were come up out of the water," and again, Rom. vi. 4—5, "therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death." How exactly in accordance are the above quoted passages! what a beautiful continuation of the same idea! How irresistibly does immersion force itself upon us as the only idea implied! I care not for nicely spun theories, and long and detailed reasonings upon the subject; the language is sufficient, complete, and perfectly intelligible. I next examined the commission, Matt. xxviii. 19—20, "Go teach (matheteusate) all nations;" the question occurs how can infants be taught?—Instruction here is a pre-requisite to baptism. I might be mistaken, and I turned to Mark xvi. 15—16, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized," &c. How can I be mistaken—could language be more clear and intelligible. How can we avoid the conclusion; first, that the gospel must be preached; second, that the person must believe; third, that he must be baptized. If such explicit language were used in the common transactions of life, nine hundred and ninety-nine in one thousand would form a like conclusion. I could see no grounds, whatever, here, for infant sprinkling, for they cannot understand if they are preached to, neither can they believe, if the truth were presented ever so plainly.

I intended, if possible, that not a shadow of a doubt should possess my mind upon the all important truths of the Scriptures, and I referred to the promise, Acts ii. 38—39, for the promise is unto you and to your children, (*teknois*). What promise is it? Baptism? No! but the promise of the Holy Spirit. Permit me here to remark, that I have often during several years past, in hearing my classes in Greek, met with the word *teknois*, and I have never, to my knowledge, translated it "infants," and the sense of the context would be plainly violated to do so. When very young children are referred to, the word *paidia* or *paidion*, a diminutive for *pais* (child) is used; see Greek text, Mark x. 14—15; Matt. xix. 14; Luke xviii. 16; Matt. xiv. 21, &c.—But to refer again to Acts ii. 38,39, as quoted above, those children are mentioned in verse 17, as sons and daughters prophesying;—and verse 38 requires repentance before baptism. I asked myself, can I desire more evidence upon a subject already doubly plain? The sun in his splendor could not more fully enlighten objects within the influence of his rays, than the word of eternal truth enlightened my mind upon this subject, heretofore so clouded and difficult. That I might be in possession of all the facts relating to this interesting ordinance, I turned successively to those passages considering household baptism.

1. To Cornelius, Acts 10, 2. To Lydia, Acts 16, 3. To the Phillipian jailor, Acts 16. Lastly, to Stephanos, I Cor. 1. And I could bring to view, not a single passage or idea favoring infant sprinkling, or that any one was baptized without previous belief and regeneration. Christ took little

children (*paidia*) up in his arms; put his hands on them and blessed them, notwithstanding the opposition, made by the disciples to their parents or friends presenting them. The passage certainly does not say, he sprinkled or immersed them, but he blessed them. Must I infer that he baptized those infants? My mind refuses to do that, which the plain language denies. I desire to obey the commands of Christ, and when he says one thing, he cannot mean by inference another. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 19; 14, has been my favorite passage, and I have labored, though so deeply wronged and outraged by her angry father, did right in treating him as she did. That father was her enemy, but she was not his. He hated her, but she loved him.

Who does not see in this an infallible cure for difficulties between man and man? There is not a child, nor a man upon earth, who would not feel, and say, that the daughter, though so deeply wronged and outraged by her angry father, did right in treating him as she did. That father was her enemy, but she was not his. He hated her, but she loved him.

### COLORED WOMAN AND THE SAILOR.

A worthy old colored woman in the city of New York, was one day walking along the street, on some errand to a neighboring store, with her tobacco pipe in her mouth, quietly smoking. A jovial sailor, rendered a little mischievous by liquor, same sawing down the street, and, when opposite our good Phillis, saucily crowded her aside, and with a pass of his hand knocked her pipe out of her mouth. He then halted to hear her fret at his trick, and enjoy a laugh at her expense. But what was his astonishment, when she quickly picked up the pieces of her broken pipe, without the least resentment in her manner, and giving him a dignified look of sorrow, kindness and pity, said, "God forgive you my son, as I do." It touched a tender chord in the heart of the rude tar. He felt ashamed, condemned and repentant. The tear started in his eye; he must make reparation. He heartily confessed his error, and thrusting both hands into his two full pockets of "change" forced the contents upon her, exclaiming, "God bless you, kind mother, I'll never do so again."

### Perseverance.

Senator Cameron, of Philadelphia, uses a letter-stamp on which is engraved a printing press, and over which is the motto,—

### "Persevere."

Twenty-five years ago, and this same Senator of the United States Congress was seen to enter a printing office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with a small bundle of clothing flung across his shoulder on a stick, asking for labor, where he might earn sufficient to support himself and indigent parents. He was taken as an apprentice to the business—served his employers faithfully, and now twenty-five years afterwards we find that he has graduated from an obscure printing office, to the Senate chamber of the United States! Then he was but a poor boy—now he is the distinguished Senator from one of the largest and noblest States in the Federal Union! So much for the republican origin of our statesmen, and so much for the fostering and congenital influence of that humble and excellent institution of learning, A PRINTING OFFICE. Mr. Cameron may feel justly proud of his letter-stamp, with its characteristic engraving, and still more proud of that motto—PERSEVERE! Woonsocket Patriot.

### A Comet Expected.

We learn from the American Almanac, of 1848, that a return of Pingre's Comet, which appeared in A.D. 1264 and A.D. 1556, is expected this year. The period of the comet is presumed to be every 292 years—and Mr. Hinds, of England, agrees with the most celebrated geometers and astronomers of the day, in their calculations of its orbit and return. On former occasions it approached very near the earth, and the display was really magnificent. We have referred to Mr. Pierce's List of Comets, published in the American Almanac of the preceding year, and find that the perihelion passages of this comet on its two former appearances were July 27th, 1264—and April 21, 1556. Perhaps some of our learned professors of Astronomy will throw some light upon the subject—and enable the curious to learn when the celestial stranger may be expected, and in what quarter of the heavens he may be looked for.

### Potato Rot.

Much has been written on the subject of the rot in potatoes, which has occurred for several successive seasons, and which both in Europe and America has destroyed a large proportion of the crops. The extent of the blight is well known, but the cause and remedy seem no better understood than when the malady first made its appearance.

Of the causes which have been suggested, the following are the principal, which we take from the (London) Gardner's Chronicle—Courant.

### 1. The bad season of 1845.

### 2. Attacks of paratitular fungi.

### 3. Insects, worms, (the idlest of all speculations).

### 4. Frost.

### 5. Lightning.

### 6. Exhausted vitality.

### 7. Bad cultivation.

### 8. Guano, and other manures.

### 9. Miasmas, such as produce cholera in cattle, and murrain in cattle.

### Cruelty Killed by Kindness.

A young woman in Vermont married a poor, but worthy man, against her father's wish. He drove them from his house, and closed his door and heart against them.

They came into the town of Boston, went to work, and prospered. After many years, the father had occasion to come to Boston. He concluded to go and see his daughter, expecting a cold reception. His daughter and her husband received him most kindly and lovingly. After staying with them a while, he went back to Vermont.

One of his neighbors, hearing where he had been, asked him how his daughter and her husband had treated him.

"I never was so treated before in my life," said the weeping and broken-hearted father. "They have broken my heart; they have killed me—I don't feel as tho' I could live under it." "What did they do to you?" asked the neighbor. "Did they

abuse you?" "They loved me to death, and killed me with kindness," said he. "I can never forgive myself for treating so cruelly my own darling daughter, who loved me affectionately. I feel as if I should die, when I think how I grieved my precious child, when I spurned her from my door. Heaven bless them, and forgive me my cruelty and injustice to them."

No satisfactory evidence exists, so far as the writer's knowledge extends, that a single ripe potato has ever been affected.

When the disease first made its appearance, some two years since, the early garden potatoes all escaped; and field potatoes which were planted early, also escaped in proportion as they were ripe and the stalks were dead. It was the late, and unripe portion of the crop which suffered. And this, it is believed, has proved true in every subsequent season. The accession, or occurrence of the blight has indeed varied as to time, in different seasons. This, it may be impossible to account for, and the writer will attempt no speculations on the cause of the variation.

But admitting the atmospheric theory—that the stalks are primarily affected—may not the process by which the tubers become affected be easily traced? A late eminent writer observes: "The potato, according to our understanding, has two sets of roots, which perform entirely different offices for the plant; the proper roots, which take the unelaborated food from the soil, and the stolons, or fruit-bearing roots, which receive the elaborated food, and convey it to the tubes. The first are produced as soon as the seed germinates; the latter not till the plant has made most of its growth. The first strike down obliquely; the latter shoot horizontally, and repose near the surface."

Assuming these statements as correct, it is apparent that the tubers receive no aliment directly from the earth, but that its pulp must first ascend in the form of sap or juice through one set of vessels into the stalk and leaves where it is elaborated, which being accomplished, it is transmitted by another set of vessels to the potato itself. Hence, a blight of the leaves and stalks, which should not at once destroy their functions, but serve to poison them, and thus cause them to elaborate an *acid* or *vitiated* food, and transmit it to the potato, would lay the foundation of disease and decay. And the longer this process was continued, the more vitiated food would be transmitted, and the greater would be the injury. If the tube was half grown, the stalk would be proportionately green, and the injurious process be longer continued. If the potato was nearly ripe, still the process might proceed, and acid food be transmitted sufficient to cause its decay, in the course of weeks or months. And does not this account for the fact that potatoes, which appear fair and sound for some time after they are housed, ultimately betray symptoms of disease, and in the course of the winter become worthless? They were inoculated with the disease, and in process of time the infection breaks out. Upon this theory different varieties would suffer unequally, being more or less hardy, and the same variety on different soils might also be differently affected. It would also follow that potatoes whose vines were protected by the foliage of trees or by weeds would be less affected; and this, according to the observation of the writer, has in each successive season been true. Should the inquiry be made, why some fields either in whole or in part escape the ravages of the disease, while contiguous crops are entirely ruined; he replies, that will be in season to answer the question, when the interrogator shall explain why some peach trees escape the yellows, while others wither and die under that scourge—or some pear trees escape the blight while neighboring ones are ruined—and especially why the frost plays such "fantastic tricks" in a field of corn, nipping here and there some whole rows, and there again sparing nearly every alternate hill.

It is by no means certain that a remedy for the potato blight may not yet be discovered. Experiments should be multiplied every succeeding year. Some farmers suppose that they have already adopted expedients, by which the evil is partially stayed. It is indeed impossible to expel from the atmosphere the deleterious agent, if it be existing there—but perhaps the use of lime, salt, or some other agents may give strength and resistance to the stalk. But the chief hope is that in the course of a few years the cause of the injury in the atmosphere will gradually disappear. The peach blight is disappearing; the peach orchards in some sections of the country are less and less affected by the yellows. And it may be rationally anticipated that when Divine Providence has answered his design in these last fearful and wide spread scourges, he will cause the noxious influence to depart,—a more propitious atmosphere will prevail, and the husbandman again enjoy the full reward of his toils.

### W.—N.

Judge Buel.

By a similar process ears of corn are nourished, as every farmer knows—the ear rising, in the first instance, into the stalk and spreading through the leaves, when having been prepared, it descends, and becomes the food of the ear; and this process is continued so long as the functions of the stalk and leaves remain unimpaired. Hence, the writer will suppose that the practice of cutting the stalks is to be condemned, as from the time of cutting the ears, the needful food increase no more either in bulk or in weight. It is less injuries to cut the stalks near the root and stack them with the ears remaining, as the above process in that case for a time continues; but the better practice is to suffer the cora to ripen upon the stalk in its natural state.

Does it seem rational that man can improve upon the process of nature? Judge Buel states that in experiment he made, it is of opinion that about twenty per cent, or a fifth part of the crop is destroyed by cutting the stalks in the way they are usually cut.

They lie, says Senece, who say they believe there is no God. Though they may profess that somewhat confidently in the daytime, when they are in company; yet in the night, and alone, they have doubtful thoughts about it.

When you have an opportunity to praise, do it with all your heart; when forced to censure, do it wisely, with christian regard;

**B. COURTEOUS.**—Dr. Humphrey was once seated in a stage-coach, when a gentleman and lady, on their bridal tour, wished to be accommodated with seats inside. There being but one vacant seat, the newly married pair were subjected to a separation, unless some passenger relinquished his place. This, no one appeared disposed to do, when the Dr. mounted the outside, insisting upon the gentleman occupying his seat with his bride. Subsequently the Dr. was collecting funds for the College over which he presided, and was presented with a handkerchief in the stage-coach, with the remark that he knew nothing of Dr. Humphrey, or Amherst College, save that its President